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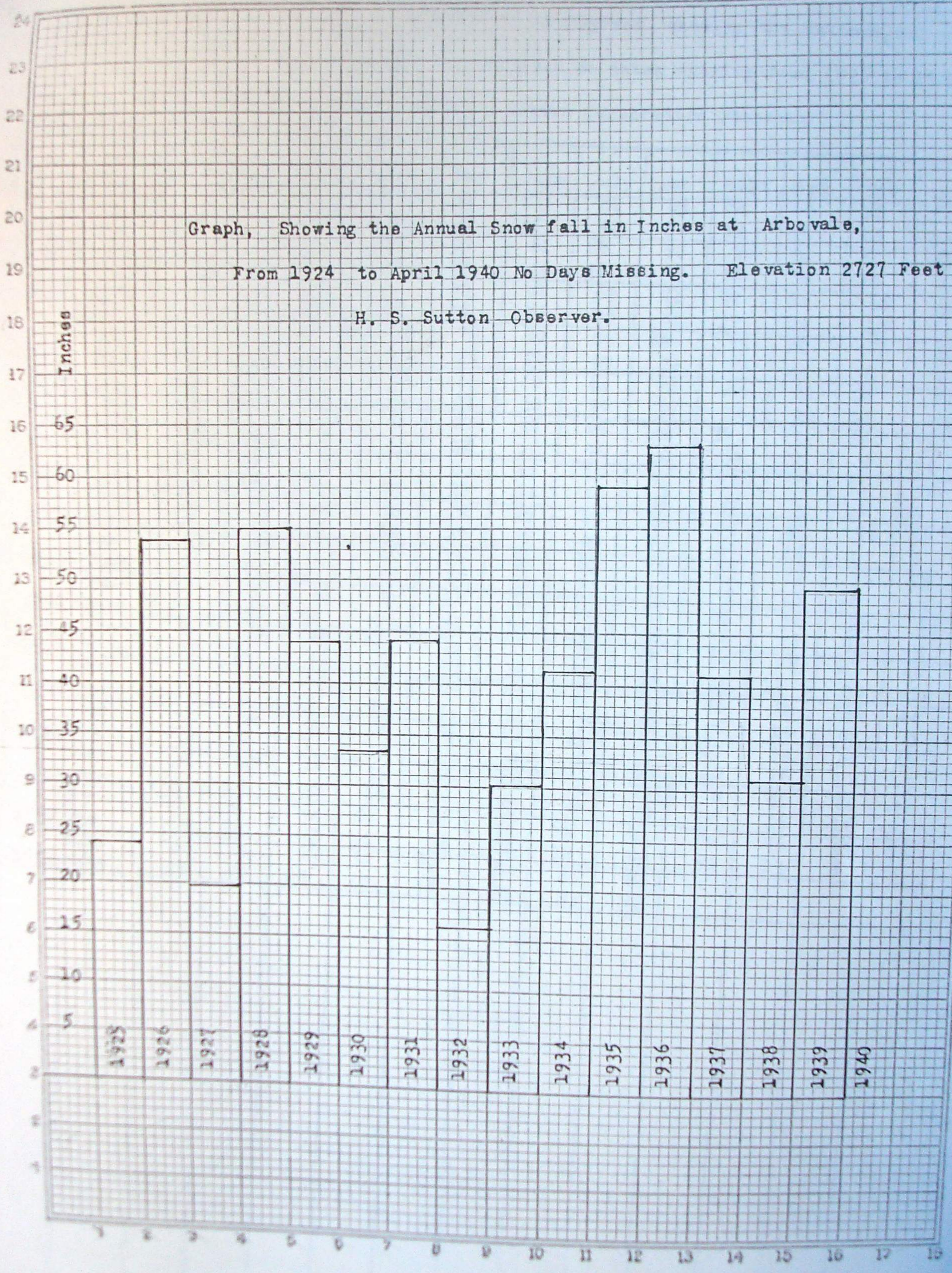
Monthly and Annual Snowfall in inches at Arbovale  
 from 1924 to April 1940 no days missing.  
 H.S. Sutton Observer.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1925	22.0	T	T	T	T	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	T	2.0	24.00
1926	12.50	15.00	13.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	54.00
1927	6.00	6.00	...	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	1.50	.....	20.0
1928	2.00	5.50	15.50	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	11.00	3.00	55.00
1929	5.00	15.00	6.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	11.00	44.00
1930	8.00	3.00	T	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	5.50	11.50	33.50
1931	5.50	0.50	19.00	14.50	T	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	T	4.75	44.25
1932	1.00	4.50	9.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50	0.25	..	16.50
1933	5.00	2.50	5.00	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	9.00	30.25
1934	2.00	17.00	11.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	1.00	8.50	41.50
1935	18.50	4.00	3.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	26.00	59.50
1936	8.00	16.50	23.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	11.00	63.50
1937	2.50	10.50	8.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	2.50	15.50	41.50
1938	4.50	7.00	1.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	7.00	31.50
1939	27.00	2.50	0.50	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	9.50	7.50	49.20
1940	15.50	8.50	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	Aug.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

... through the



Graph, Showing the Annual Snow fall in Inches at Arbovale,  
From 1924 to April 1940 No Days Missing. Elevation 2727 Feet  
H. S. Sutton Observer.





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Annual and Monthly Temperature in Degrees showing the Maximum, and -  
 Minimum per month, during the year, No dates missing from 1925 to 1940  
 taken at Arbovale by H .S . Sutton Cooperative Observer

YEAR	Maximum Minimum	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1925	Maximum	46	56	62	82	82	83	82	83	88	66	56	53
	Minimum	-16	8	04	20	26	42	40	34	42	20	15	04
1926	Max-	51	57	60	72	80	81	89	90	82	80	61	48
	Min -	08	2	9	17	29	36	38	47	44	20	10	6
1927	Max-	56	64	72	77	86	81	82	78	82	84	68	58
	Min-	0	20	12	18	28	36	38	41	29	24	18	6
1928	Max-	56	51	66	68	76	80	86	86	75	76	58	50
	Min-	04	8	8	16	24	28	42	52	27	12	8	4
1929	Max-	57	48	74	74	77	80	82	78	83	66	64	54
	Min-	04	04	0	21	27	30	34	36	26	22	06	08
1930	Max-	56	62	58	77	80	88	98	100	87	73	65	50
	Min-	-9	-16	2	22	28	28	38	32	33	6	4	-18
1931	Max-	50	48	59	73	86	92	95	90	86	72	66	58
	Min-	-13	10	14	26	28	34	48	38	32	22	14	08
1932	Max-	66	70	60	70	78	80	82	82	92	65	56	58
	Min-	14	10	-2	16	29	31	40	42	24	18	0	8
1933	Max-	54	52	56	68	76	82	83	76	83	72	72	58
	Min-	-1	-10	01	17	33	30	34	39	42	15	-8	-4
1934	Max-	52	47	58	70	84	86	92	83	82	76	58	48
	Min-	10	-25	-2	16	32	38	46	39	28	18	10	-2
1935	Max-	58	50	64	72	73	77	78	80	74	72	67	44
	Min-	-18	01	12	12	28	36	53	39	26	17	04	-12
1936	Max-	40	54	62	70	82	82	88	90	90	70	66	44
	Min-	-16	-7	15	12	26	32	40	40	28	16	07	0
1937	Max-	54	64	58	74	80	84	82	85	80	74	62	48
	Min-	14	04	1	18	26	42	38	46	26	16	04	-5
1938	Max-	48	55	74	76	86	76	78	84	76	81	66	46
	Min-	02	06	12	18	28	32	44	38	38	16	-16	-9
1939	Max-	53	61	68	80	82	95	86	90	86	76	62	54
	Min-	-10	02	-2	12	18	40	36	42	30	13	8	0
1940	Max-	46	40	64	72	82	84	96	80				
	Min-	-17	-3	03	10	18	30	33	42				



Sept 23rd 1940

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1.

( Sec C )

Pocahontas County is situated entirely within the Allegheny mountains, with the main trunk line of the Allegheny mountain forming the Eastern boundary thereof; the south-east side of the Alleghenies are steep and more abrupt than on the west side that leads off into Pocahontas County .

Following the main Allegheny mountains, and the County line , from the corner of Randolph, and Pocahontas , on the Pendleton County line to the Greenbrier County line ; many mountains , branches and V shaped valleys lead off toward the Greenbrier river ; In the ridge and valley provinces the elevation of the ridges range from 3 000 to 4 000 feet and the valleys from 2 000 to 3000 feet for the most part the valleys are narrow and rise in a series of steeply rounded hills to the main mountain tops. Narrow V shaped gaps have been cut through one valley to an other, where the streams pass through. This gives a decidedly trellislike arrangement to the drainage system to the Eastern part of Pocahontas County with the Greenbrier river as the master stream flowing south-westward.

Pocahontas County is virtually a " Birth Place of Rivers" as all drainage waters of the County are formed within its boundaries and flow outward.

It has a maximum in elevation of approximately 2666 feet and the highest average elevation of any County in the State of West Virginia. The lowest point, where Greenbrier river enters Greenbrier County is at an elevation of 1976 feet.

The streams are all swift , and for the most part still actively cutting downward. The ridges through which the branches flow are generably arable to the tops of the Allegheny mountain, although there are places where the mountain sides are jugged with large cliffs and rocks that aid greatly, in giving the County that picturesque scenery which it so emamently possesses. The vales are narrow and rich, and cultivated, with the streams uniformly winding through the valleys,



(2)  
Beautiful homes are found interspersed along the valleys,  
or situated at those points that are favorable for homes, and are scattered  
profusely through the vales and even to the mountain tops.  
The main top of the Allegheny mountain or crest along the County line presents  
what is supposed to be the best example of penoplane in the County, and what  
is probably the best in the State of West Virginia. It can be seen to the best  
advantage near "Top of Allegheny" where it is crossed by the Staunton  
and Parkersburg Turn Pike. The mountain is a broad surface with slight  
dissection, but preserves an even sky-line for several miles. The average  
elevation of the Allegheny mountain is approximately 4400 feet.

No place in the Hills of West Virginia can afford more beautiful scenery  
than the top of the Allegheny mountain looking east; all the mountains may be  
seen as they pile up, between the main Allegheny and the Blue <sup>Ridge</sup> in the "East -  
-Virginia".

"Allegheny" is the name that has been applied, or given to the  
principal trunk line of the Appalachian system or ranges of mountains in the  
Eastern United States. The <sup>word</sup> "Appalachian" was first used by the Spaniards  
under Desota, in naming the ranges of mountains "Appalachee" in honor of the  
Apalachee Indians. Then later was incorrectly called "Allegheny".

The word Allegheny derived from an Indian word with unascertained  
meaning. No matter what the word means, or meant in the Indian language,  
it has a ring of melody, of beauty, and a concord of musical strains.



The mountains that divide the head waters of the Greenbrier River and the waters of The Dry Fork and Glady Fork of Cheat River, and following the Randolph County line, has been locally called ~~the~~ and known as Middle Mountain but is shown on the Soil Survey Map of Pocahontas County as The "Lynn Divide". The elevation of this ridge or plateau that extends from the main Allegheny mountains to the Shavers Mountain averages approximately 3500 feet; at or near the Allegheny mountain is 4000 feet, north of the Blister Swamp is 3708 feet, at the Blister Swamp 3637 feet, where it connects with the Shaver mountain is 4065 feet.

The Shavers mountain divides the waters of the West Fork of the Greenbrier and the Shavers Fork of Cheat river, and is the prolongation of the Back Allegheny mountain which loses its self in the southern part of Tucker County near the Dry Fork of Cheat between Otter creek and they Glagy Fork.

The crest or water shed of the Shavers Mountain that formes the dividing line between Randolph and Pocahontas Counties from the Staunton and Parkersburg turn pike, northward has an elevation approximately 4000 feet, with the knob <sup>tower</sup> the Gaudineer is located upon, at an elevation of 4445 feet which is the highest point.

The Back Allegheny mountain is the continuation or prolongation of the Shavers mountain from the point where the Staunton and Parkersburg pike crosses it,; The watershed of the Back Allegheny divide the waters of the Greenbrier and the Shavers Fork of Cheat to the junction of the Back Allegheny and the Cheat Mountain at Thorny Flat which has an elevation of 4 839 feet.

The highest point on the Back Allegheny mountain is the Bald Knob with an elevation of 4842 feet and is the highest point in Pocahontas County

A continuation of the same range of mountains or plateau divide the waters of the Elk River, <sup>and</sup> Cranberry River, and enters the Greenbrier County line north of Hille Creek. The Back Allegheny Mountain and the plateau of this region has an average elevation above 4600 feet



The highest elevation of ridges or Knobs in Pocahontas County are as follows, as shown by the Geological Survey of Pocahontas County.

Bald Knob.....	4842 feet,	On Back Allegheny Mountain.
Thorny Flat,.....	4839 feet,	at junction of Cheat and Back Allegheny
Cheat Mt, .....	4835 feet	South of Mace.
Spruce Knob, .....	4710 feet	On Red Lick Mountain in Edray Dis-t
Mace Knob,.....	4705 feet	South-East of Mace
Big Spruce Knob,.....	4695 feet	In Williams River section
Eleber Ridge .....	4602 feet	Spur from main Allegheny
Black Mountain.....	<del>4625</del> 4625 feet	Williams River and Yew Mountains
Brier Knob .....	4518 feet	South-west of Hills Creek
Ramshorn.....	4450 feet	Spur from main Allegheny
Gaudineer Knob .....	4445 feet	Shavers mountain County line.
Paddy Knob .....	4494 feet	On Allegheny South of Frost.
Top Allegheny.....	4199 feet	5.5 miles northeast of Arbovale.
Summit School.....	4335 feet	On Allegheny mountain on State line
Smoke Camp Knob .....	4218 feet	On Fork Mountain East of Thornwood.
Tamrack Ridge .....	4400 feet	On Allegheny Mountain, on State line
Tallow Knob .....	4035 feet	South of Big Spring Branch of Elk.
Gibson Knob .....	4415 feet	South east end of Slaty Fork ridge.
Guinn Ridge. ....	4250 feet	Head of Galfords creek .
Mad Sheep .....	4256 feet	On Allegheny East of Minnahah Springs
Mad Tom . On Allegheny ...	4050 feet	East of Minnahaha
Red lick Mountain .....	4690 feet	West of Old Field Fork of Elk of Elk.
Buffalo Ridge .....	4400 feet	North of North Fork of Deer Creek.
Swage Mountain .....	4430 feet	Northwest of Buckeye...
Yew Mountains .....	4600 feet	Western EdrA District .
Tee Creek Mountain .....	4650 feet	Southwest of Slaty fork.

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NATURAL SETTING



West Virginia Writers' Project  
RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

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NATURAL SETTTNE CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County )

Roscoe W. Brown . *Arbore* *IN*

*Jan. 25th 1941.*

( Part 1 )

Sec D ) BRUSH RUN - The Brush Run is a small branch, flowing in a westward course entering the Greenbrier River at Boyer Station on the Greenbrier River and has<sup>a</sup> total length of 6.7 miles with a fall of 770 feet, with a fall 114.9 feet per mile , and has a drainage area 7.40 square miles , as shown by the Geological Survey of West Virginia .

*Branch was*  
This<sup>^</sup> the natural outlet and route , for the greater part of the timber industry in Pocahontas County , situated on the waters of North Fork and Deer Creek.

The M.P. Bock Lumber Company that first began to operate in this section, in the year of 1901 , erected a Band Saw Mill at the mouth of Brush Run, on the Greenbrier River and built the first Log Railroad up the Brush Run , and crossed the divide or Little Mountain, on the waters of Deer Creek ; And all the many different Lumber Companies , ( except the Range Lumber Company , and A.V. Miller Company ) that operated the timber, on the waters of Deer Creek and North Fork , shipped their timber and lumber , down the Brush Run , to connect with the C. & O. Rail Road at Nottingham ; The Railroad on the Brush Run was in use, from 1901. to 1926. a period of 25 years, which was the period of time, taking out the virgin forest of Deer-Creek, and the North Fork Creek.

The Brush Run did not receive its name from the fact that there were plenty Brush to be found on the Run, as many folks believe;

In the year of 7/ 179<sup>6</sup> Charles Gallagher made a survey of 32000 Acres of land which covered nearly all the waters of Brush Run ; In the course of a few years , the large survey was acquired by a man by the name of " BRUSH " and the survey thereafter, was known as the Brush Survey , and the Run that was almost entirely in the bounds of the Brush Survey, was named The " BRUSH RUN". in honor of the pioneer Land owner.



FURNACE HOLLOW- The Furnace Hollow is situated on the north side of Deer Creek, on the Little Mountain side, formerly on the lands of the pioneer Warwicks, now owned by Willie Sheets. At the mouth of the hollow a score or more of Furnaces or enclosed fire places were built, supposed to have been build by the Indians the reason for which is not known; The pioneer John Warwick that settled nearby - about 1770 - never knew the purpose of the furnaces, they were about three feet wide, and six feet long, and about three feet high, they are now all fallen and look like piles of rocks, The pioneers learned from the Indians that some profound secret appeared to enshroud the the "Furnace Hollow" and the "Mine Bank;" For long generations the Indians had followed the same paths beating them down/ deep in the forest earth, and the pioneers that made the settlement near the forks of the Deer Creek, at the Furnace Hollow, and the Mine Bank, recited the fact that the Indian trails appeared to diverge in every direction, from the vicinity of the forks of Deer Creek. It appears that this section of the country was a special meeting place of the Indians in prehistoric times.

When the Indians saw the pioneers building the Warwick Fort, at the forks of Deer Creek, which is between the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow, they were exasperated, and many skirmishes occurred afterwards, when they saw that they were going to lose their hunting, camping, and fishing grounds.

We have it by a direct line of tradition that a band of about forty Indians returned to their old camping ground, near the Mine bank, on a friendly mission which may have occurred about the year of 1800. Any way it did not occur till after Gen Anthony Wayne had brought about a treaty with the Indians in 1795.

These Indians were old warriors, with their wives, and some Indian Boys; Their camping place were on the lands of Andrew Warwick, in his sugar orchard, which is now owned by Gatz Slaven, and may have been near the location of the Fraternal Park.



One line of tradition of the return of the Indians, to the vicinity of the Furnace Hollow, and the Mine Bank is, that Elizabeth Warwick, who became the wife of John Slaven, on April 3rd 1783, and was living on the Greenbrier River near the Town of Frank; in company with her daughter Annie Slaven, decided to spend a few days with her brother, Andrew Warwick. upon their arrival their horses became terribly frightened when they rode into the camp of the Indians, but their fear was soon assuaged, when they saw some white folks standing near by, and learned that the Indians were not on the war path.

The Indians were lounging around on the ground, watching the boys shoot birds from the tops of sugar trees, with bow and arrows. The Indians said, they were passing through the country, visiting the graves of their fore fathers, for the last time; At least they left that impression on the minds of the early settlers.

Many prospectors, have visited the Mine Bank and "The Furnace Hollow", with maps, or plats, showing the delineation of the vicinity, of the junction of the North Fork Creek, and the Deer Creek, the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow.

The Maps appeared to divulge the fact, that upon finding a certain keystone, or rock, therefrom, by a certain bearing given, would lead the way, to some hidden treasure, mineral, or some natural compound of metal, or other treasure.

But however, the enigma, that enshrouds the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow, is left for the writer of romance. Within the past twenty five years, the Mine Bank has caught on fire, twice; and has burned for a year at a time. The Mine Bank is first mentioned in the land records, in giving the local description of the Thomas Cartmill Patent, bearing date of June 1780. and is called for near the Mine Bank, (and is near where the Bank catches on fire.)

The Furnace Hollow received its name from early pioneer Warwicks who so named it from <sup>the</sup> Stone Mason Furnaces that were found, at the mouth of the Hollow



SITLINGTON: CREEK:- Sitlington Creek is one of the most important streams to the Greenbrier River in Pocahontas County, and has its source in Galfords Creek high up in the Alleghany mountain; It flows in a general south-west direction to Michael Mountain, where it is joined by Shock Run; ( formerly called Buzzard Creek ) the two uniting to cut a wide pass through the range at Dummore, and is joined again by Thomas Creek  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Sitlington, where Sitlington Creek empties into Greenbrier River.

Other tributaries are Moore Run, (formerly called Henches Run) Gum Branch, Jakes Run, Stony Run, and Left Prong (of Galfords Creek) Sitlington Creek, has a total length of 14.5 miles with a fall of 1980 feet, and a rate of fall of 136.5 feet per mile; and has a drainage area of 51.06 square miles.

Sitlington Creek, is the third largest stream in Pocahontas County that flows into the Greenbrier River. This stream was so named by the fact that Robert Sitlington, was the first permanent settler on the Branch, and the eastern part of Pocahontas County. His home was in the site of the town of Dummore.

A brief history of the name sake of Sitlington Creek as follows:-

The father of Jacob Warwick came to Augusta County, from Williamsburg Va, during Collonial times between 1740 and 1750. He was a lieutenant, in the service of the British Crown, and was employed in surveying lands in Augusta County, and what is now Pocahontas County; this Lieutenant Warwick located and occupied the property now embracing the village of Dummore, situated on the Sitlington Creek and secured this property for his own use. He married Elizabeth Dunlap, near Middlebrook, and he was one of the English gentry, whose families settled in Virginia, in consequence of political reverses in England. After this Lieutenant Warwick concluded to visit England, which he did, but never returned, and being heard of no more he was given up for dead; in the meanwhile, Mrs Warwick settled on the property, on Sitlington Creek, where the town of Dummore is now situated, and had it secured by Deed, to her son Jacob Warwick, and then afterward married Robert Sitlington, but remained at Dummore a number of years after her second marriage.